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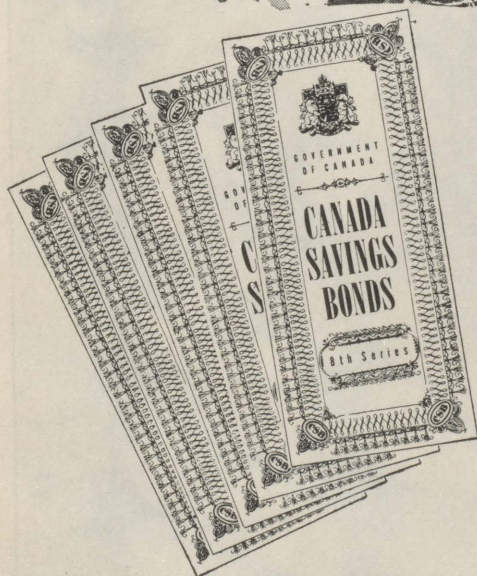
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Cleaning Up Our Streams

Polluted streams and lakes are a menace to whole communities. They are potential spreaders of disease, and of absolutely no use as centers for recreation or sport. We all know that to swim in polluted water is to risk our own health and wellbeing. Fish die when the percentage of pollution in water reaches a certain concentration, therefore, angling becomes impossible.

If we want to use water for sport or recreation, we have to go elsewhere, and what we see is the ridiculous spectacle of people going many miles to fish and swim because the streams or lakes in their own communities are filled with industrial wastes.

We can recall a particular case which well illustrates this view. In a certain community we know, two streams meet outside the village, they are alike as to size and volume of water flowing through each, but their similarity ends, for one of these streams passes through the village and its color changes sometimes weekly, sometimes daily. It goes all the way from pink to blue to green to brown depending upon the wastes being deposited from the factories which line its banks. On the few days you can see through its murky depth, there is no sign of life, only slime hanging to the rocks and stones. The other stream is crystal clear and cold. It comes straight down from the mountains and you can see the fish darting about in its cool clearness—indeed it is filled with life. If you move down to where the two streams join you will see a curtain of black pollution marking the confluence, and beyond this curtain no fish; no life.

This is an isolated example plucked out of our own file of personal experiences, but it is symptomatic of our age, of our all too eager willingness to desecrate beauty in the name of industrial progress.

This is not necessary, of course; we can have a booming industrial economy without scarring the

landscape. All too many of us still think of industry in terms of the sprawling, straggling warrens where people and factory are indiscriminately mixed together. Admittedly this is all too often the case, even today, but the point we wish to stress is that it does not have to be. We have the knowledge and "know-how," to build a civilization free from the dirt and grime of past ages.

What are we doing about all this? If we are honest with ourselves we will most likely answer, "not very much." We have not given the matter much thought, this is because the problem most likely hasn't hit right home except in isolated cases. "Water pollution," most of us will say, "it's not very important." But to us it is important, it parallels our own misuse of the farm woodlot, it characterizes a state of mind which can't see any value in anything unless it has a straight dollar and cents ticket on it.

To our way of thinking this is a dangerous trend. Conservation of our resources always pays off, it may be indirect in the form of increased enjoyment of leisure time; for instance, if we clean up a polluted stream and the fish come back we may increase our enjoyment by going fishing oftener. We don't put a monetary value on this even though it has one, so let's be careful how we think about this problem. Communities have to be educated to the need before the cure can be used. This is definitely another problem for group action.

Our Cover Picture

... might be called "After the Harvest" or "Forecast for Spring" depending on your mood when you look at it. The grain sacks are piled in storage at the Provincial Seed Farm, full of cleaned grain of varieties that are being multiplied there for use by Canadian farmers.

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Canada's Hardest Worker

by A. R. Ness

No one has had a wider experience in dealing with dairy cows than Prof. Ness. He is well fitted, therefore, to outline some of the problems we run up against in breeding and selecting for high milk production.

OVER the years since man first domesticated animals, his one endeavour has been to improve upon nature and in this he has usually been successful although not without often raising additional problems and complications.

As an example, let's take a look at the dairy cow, she has been bred and selected for high milk production to a point where she is now producing a great deal more than nature originally intended, indeed she spends her life doing a lot more work than most of us realize.

C. H. Eckles has written a book called "Dairy Cattle and Milk Production," in which he makes the following comparison between the food constituents or the make up of the food produced by a cow which gives 18,405 pounds of milk and a steer weighing 1,250 pounds.

	Cow. 18,405 lbs. of milk.	Steer. 1,250 lbs. wt.
Protein	552	172
Fat	618	333
Sugar	920	
Ash	180	43
	2270 lbs.	548 lbs.
	Dry Matter.	Dry Matter.

He goes on to say that all the 2,270 pounds of dry matters produced by the 18,405 pounds of milk is edible and digestible, whereas in the 1,250 pound dressed carcass of the steer only 548 pounds represents dry matter, much of which is not edible. He admits that a cow producing over 18,000 pounds of milk is well above average, but even if we cut the 18,000 pounds in half the output of food constituents is higher in the dairy cow than what a fattening or growing animal accomplishes.

This helps prove our point that the dairy cow certainly does a lot of work. To really clinch this argument all we need do is turn to Morrison's book "Feeds And Feeding," in which he tells us that a cow producing 8,000 pounds of 4 percent milk does as much work in one year as a horse working a hard ten hour day for 365 days!

All this makes it a lot easier for us to see the stress and strain under which our profitable dairy cows labor over a normal lactation of ten months and a living calf every twelve. Most of us are inclined to take this situation for granted and accept as normal the loss in body weight that takes place in a good milking cow early in her lactation.



Watch the Body Weight

Many dairy men have for sometime known that when a good dairy cow freshens in a fat condition she will at first yield more milk with a higher percentage of butterfat than as her lactation progresses lose in body weight. Eckles has something to say about this too, he reports feeding a mature cow to an excessively fat condition at freshening time and thereafter feeding her only sufficient feed to supply the requirements of a dry cow. Her milk production dropped from 21 to 19 pounds per day, and in thirty days the cow lost 115 pounds in body weight. He estimated that 43 pounds of fat and 53 pounds of other solids yielded in her milk must have been drawn from body reserves.

In another experiment he conducted at a time when short time testing of dairy cows was popular, he reported that a dairy cow freshening in excessively fat condition was entered on a seven day test, and averaged 5 percent butterfat. The cow was then continued on test for her complete lactation, her butterfat content averaging 3.3 percent. The following year the same cow freshened in moderate condition when her average butterfat during the seven day test was 3.7 percent, while for her complete lactation it averaged 3.3 percent, the same as for the previous year.

Too Weak to Stand up

Previous to the time when we were able to satisfactorily cope with cases of milk fever, a large number of dairy cows in the country freshened in an extremely thin condition. In fact, some of us can remember Spring freshening cows being so thin and weak that they had to be assisted to rise to their feet. Naturally, a cow in that state could not lose much body weight after calving, nor would she be able to produce high yields of milk per day as she normally should in her early lactation.



Aside altogether from the primary nutrients of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, there is considerable evidence to show that a high yielding cow is not able to take in sufficient calcium and phosphorus when she is in high flow of milk. She must therefore draw upon her skeleton reserves for these minerals for the milk produced in the early part of her lactation.

In practice, the question is how best and when can this reserve of nutrients including minerals be replaced in the tissues and skeleton of the average producing milk cow. The process probably starts when the cow has passed her peak of daily production and ceases to lose body weight. This particular point will vary in individual cows and will depend upon a number of factors, such as:

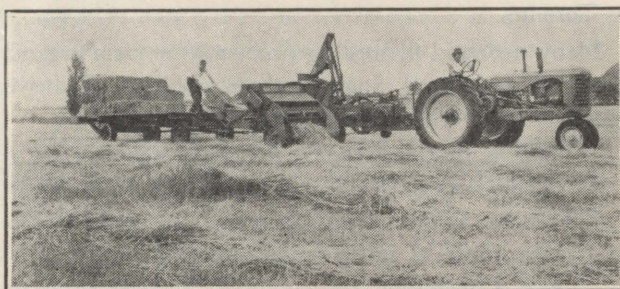
- The dairy temperament of the cow.
- The amount of milk she is yielding.
- The length of time she maintains peak production.
- The amount and quality of her feed.
- The state of flesh she was in when she freshened.

The price a farmer receives for his milk plays no small part in how he should feed and manage his cows. There are very few instances, however, where milk cows are not more profitable when fed and managed well and carefully. The feeder should be able to recognize condition or state of flesh in each individual cow and realize in the course her lactation when each cow commences to gain in weight. Milk recording would be a great help and doubtless provide the most accurate information as to which cows in the herd are the best producers. Unfortunately, however, only a small percentage of Canada's milking cows are put on yearly test for milk and butterfat production. At present, it is the best producing cows with which we are most concerned as they are frequently underfed considering the amount of work they are doing. From approximately the mid point of her lactation, a profitable dairy cow should show signs of gaining in weight. The process should continue slowly but surely through the late part of the lactation and throughout the six to eight weeks dry period in preparation for her next years work.

Before moving an accident victim, it should first be ascertained that there is no sign of fracture.

Mechanization In Agriculture

Mechanization of farm operations has taken place at an increasingly rapid rate during the past ten or more years due to farm labour shortages, the financial ability of farmers to purchase equipment and to an increasing knowledge of the capabilities of particular machines. The Experimental Farms Service has contributed to this knowledge by the use of many of the newer designs of tractors, tillage tools, seeding and spraying equipment and a variety of harvesting machines. Experiments are being conducted to determine the value of various farming practices and the suitability of different types of machines to the varying farm conditions throughout the country.



Shortages of labor and increasing size of farms is forcing mechanization.

The introduction, in 1946, of ground equipment for low volume spraying for weed control by the Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Indian Head and Regina sparked a development that has resulted in chemical treatment of over 14 million acres of crop land per year for weed control. Similarly, extensive Experimental Farms tests of forage harvesting methods, equipment and feeding and housing facilities have contributed to more efficient means of handling feed and livestock.

There is 15 per cent less labour on farms than before the war. Increasing industrial activity may be expected to further decrease the supply of labour in rural communities, thus all means of reducing the labour required in farm operations should continue to be explored. That farmers are increasingly aware of the value of labour saving equipment is indicated by the fact that the amount of equipment on farms has nearly doubled in the past ten years. There are $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many tractors in Western Canada and 4 times as many in Eastern Canada as there were ten years ago. There is now approximately one tractor per farm in the West and one tractor for $2\frac{1}{2}$ farms in the East. Combines have increased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in the West and $11\frac{1}{2}$ times in the East. The number of motor trucks used by farmers has about doubled in the past ten years and electric power has been made available to nearly twice as many farms.

Children under twelve require one pint of milk a day, adolescents a pint-and-a-half and adults half a pint as a minimum.

What Do You Think?

The following report was sent in by Floyd Griesbach, National Secretary, National Farm Radio Forum, and we think that it deserves more than a passing thought from all of us. It certainly raises some very real problems.

"ONE year from now 80 percent of all Canadians will be within reach of regular television broadcasting," was the remark made by Davidson Dunton, Chairman of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's Board of Directors at a recent television workshop held in Toronto.

Many new and interesting problems for farm organizations will be created. Some of these problems which were noted by the workshop were:

There is less time for community activities once the home buys a television set.

The cost of producing a live television show is about ten times as much as to import a film for T.V. Once a television set enters the home, radio programs take second place even to poor television shows.

Some types of program can be done better by radio and other methods than on television.

This raises such questions as:

How can television programs be made to complement the efforts of present community organizations? How can television best be used to interpret rural life to urban people? How can television be best used to bring the producer and consumer closer together?

So far rural organizations have given little thought about how to handle effectively this new force in the



community. Perhaps this is the time for those giving leadership to our rural organizations to request our university extension and adult education services to set up some kind of workshop for rural organizations to study the implications of television on the community.

If we know when and where a terrific force is going to strike, with preparation no one is hurt. Television is going to strike 80 percent of Canadians within the next year. What do you think?

Is This A Solution?

The following report was taken from the Co-op Commentary, and may provide an answer to this problem. What it amounts to is putting T.V. to use on a community basis. It's revolutionary and was developed in France which is the only country apart from the United States which has so far developed formal educational T.V. The programs are modest and the hours of transmission limited, what they include are services both for schools and as a basis for adult education.

"When most people think of television," says the Co-op Commentary, "they tend to think of a highly industrialized country in which millions buy sets for their homes, and families are grouped around the little screen

"An entirely new approach to T.V., however, has sprung up in France," continues the Commentary, "from the limited resources of tiny villages scattered over the countryside east of Paris, a small movement has been

born which may eventually be more significant for many countries than the more general pattern television has assumed elsewhere."

It seems that in the French villages a receiver is bought collectively and placed in the local school for the use of the community.

The cost of a set is divided between the villagers and the school, the former paying 85 percent and the latter 15 percent.

"The chief form of amusement in the villages before the introduction of T.V." the Commentary goes on to say, "consisted in playing cards at the local café late into the night. Now this has lost considerable ground in favor of the various T.V. shows offered two or three times per week. Many television sessions," the Commentary concludes, "are now followed by lively discussion under the direction of the local teacher, who usually organizes the 'tele-clubs.'"

Farm Forum Council Meets

The Provincial Council of the Quebec Farm Forum Association recently held its first meeting of the 1953-54 season at Macdonald College.

The more important decisions concerning policy and action are as follows:

1. The Quebec Farm Forum Association will request that the Quebec Department of Agriculture increase the annual grant to those schools where Agriculture is taught. The Q.F.F.A. feels that this will encourage schools in farming areas to engage Agriculture teachers, who in turn could also act as part-time agronomes in English-speaking communities. A Farm Forum committee will meet with the Macdonald College Diploma Course committee to make further recommendations concerning the teaching of Agriculture in Quebec schools.

2. On the request of the Federal Department of Labour through the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, the Q.F.F.A. will make a complete investigation of the farm labour problem among English-speaking farmers in Quebec. The purpose of the investigation will be to provide information and recommendations. The farm labour situation is worse than it has ever been before. Local Farm Forum groups will be called upon to assist in the investigation.

3. The Q.F.F.A. will assist the Canadian Federation of Agriculture in making a thorough study of the factors causing the high price and unsteady supply of protein concentrates. The feeling of the Council is that the supply of protein concentrates is being controlled by brokers, and that the feeder is being forced to buy ready-mixed feeds at prices too high to pay.

4. The various Q.F.F.A. committees reported their progress since the last meeting of the Council. Among these, the Credit Committee is setting up a plan to provide increased credit facilities for farmers. The Insurance Committee is studying the policies of different companies with respect to farm liability insurance. Other committees that reported were the Coarse Grains Committee, and the Live-stock Producers Committee. Reports were also heard from delegates to the Eastern Agricultural Conference and the semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

5. The Provincial Secretary presented his findings and recommendations following a recent survey of Quebec Farm Forums. In summary, he stated that, "We must take advantage of every opportunity to increase the number, size, and activity of our community Farm Forum groups".

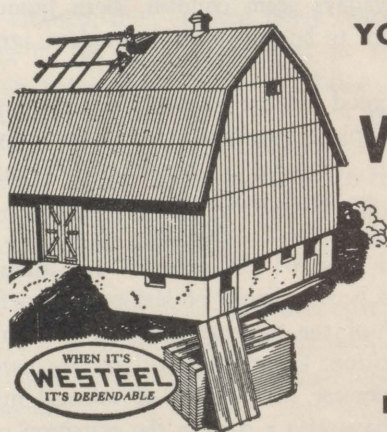
Hundreds of children annually are victims of fatal accidents, many of which could, with care, have been avoided. Children are experts at finding ways of getting hurt. Parents can help to prevent accidents by checking the home and yard very carefully for hazards.

Geddes Farm For Sale

Two hundred acres one mile from village. Extra good sugarbush rigged 950 buckets; some soft wood. Two houses on the property. Electricity, deep well automatic pressure water system, concrete floor stable, water bowls. Well known accredited Jersey herd on R.O.P. for past 7½ years includes 13 cows (some silver medals), 15 heifers, 2 young bulls; 19 pigs; good Belgian team. Massey-Harris tractor 102 Sr., new tractor plows and new double disc; spring tooth field cultivator; culti-packer; fertilizer drill; spreader; ensilage blower; swather; side rake; mower; wagons; sleds; power cream separator; milker; half-ton pickup truck, etc. Silo filled with clover.

Prefer to sell as going concern. For more details contact Mrs. Dorothy Geddes, Way's Mills, P.Q., executrix of the estate of the late Gordon W. Geddes.

Every child has the right to be protected against diphtheria, whooping cough and smallpox. In addition, he should have the protection of a chest x-ray examination to protect him from tuberculosis.



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Trends In Fertilizer Use

by Roland Lespérance

Chemical fertilizers by themselves are not enough to increase the productivity of our soils, but used in conjunction with natural and green manures they are of great benefit to agriculture.

FROM 1949 to 1951 the sales of 2-16-6 in Quebec tripled, reaching 14,500 tons. The consumption of 5-10-13 reached 5,700 tons and that of 5-10-10, a competitive mixture, 5,900 tons over the same period. In this class of fertilizer, mixtures relatively high in nitrogen and potash, some 14,000 tons of 4-8-10 are replaced by 11,000 tons of more concentrated mixtures.

This trend toward the use of more concentrated mixtures is still growing, three years ago the sales of 2-12-6 and 4-8-10 represented 75 percent of all mixed fertilizers, this has decreased to 60 percent, however, although this does show that we are making some real progress we've still got a long way to go before the concentrated mixtures really take over.

The Old Debate

The question of soil fertility, complex as it may be, is much better understood to-day than it was a hundred years ago. The reviving of the old debate "Humus vs Minerals" would nowadays seem childish. Both humus and minerals are known to be important in modern agriculture.

Organic matter of good quality serves as a storehouse and a supply of several plant nutrients, improves the physical properties of soils (granulation, permeability to air and water, resistance to wind and water erosion, etc.) and favors the microbial life of soils.

On the other hand most of the soils, in our humid regions, are known to become more or less rapidly deficient in one or more of the mineral elements that are essential to plant nutrition. Chemical fertilizers are used to equilibrate or to increase that supply of mineral nutrients in soils. They have also a part in the nutrition of soil micro-organisms. Further more, the rational use of chemical fertilizers means a great deal for the maintenance or increase of organic matter in soils.

Mixed Farming

In general or mixed farming green manure crops are not often used to increase the organic content of the soil, good conservation of farm manure and the right use of chemical fertilizers will more economically serve the purpose by increasing the root development of all the crops in the rotation. It has been rightly said, "Humus, in mixed farming, is a by-product of good agriculture".

A trend in mixed farming is to use fertilizers (choosing a mixture adapted to the nature of the soil) on new



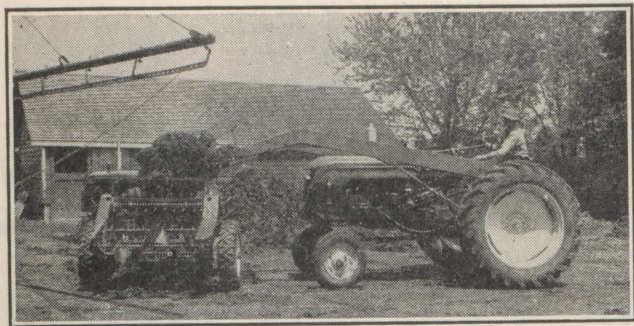
seeded land, and to apply a large part of the farm manure on the meadows. This practice helps to prevent the lodging of the cereals, to obtain better hay yields of second year meadows, and better pastures in the regular rotation of the farm. The introduction of sugar beet in the western part of the Province has favored a greater usage of fertilizers in mixed and dairy farming.

A more remarkable trend in mixed farming is the fertilization of pastures. According to a recent inquiry, more than 20,000 tons of fertilizers are applied annually on Quebec pastures. The fertilization of natural or "permanent" pastures has given good results nearly everywhere in Quebec, but more especially in the northern and eastern parts of the Province. The successful organization of short term pastures of high productive legumes like Alfalfa and Ladino is also largely conditioned by the right use of fertilizers.

Special Crops Farming

Coming back to the use of green manures, this practice is recommended for producers of special crops, whose supply of farm manure is limited and whose soils are frequently cultivated and already fairly poor in humus, for example, it is stated in the recommendation of the Quebec Fertilizer Board that, "some system of rotation which includes the plowing down of a green crop is an absolute necessity if the level of organic matter in yellow tobacco land is to be kept up". Fall Rye is considered as the best green manure crop for yellow tobacco land, but its production necessitates the use of fertilizers, just as well as the production of the cigarette tobacco itself.

Market gardeners, like yellow tobacco growers, are important users of fertilizers, many of them applying much higher rates of fertilizers per acre than those recommended by the Quebec Fertilizer Board. It is obvious that the intensive production of vegetables is impossible without the use of chemical fertilizers. But one must admit, as it is stated in the Recommendation of the



Barnyard manure is needed as well as good fertilizer.

Quebec Fertilizer Board, that, "there is a tendency for humus to disappear in land which is intensively cultivated, on which hoed crops are grown continually, and where manure is applied only occasionally or not at all. The amount of nitrogen in these soils continually diminishes, and it is noticeable that market gardeners whose soils are losing their humus tend to use fertilizer mixtures which are rich in nitrogen", a practice which can only be a temporary expedient.

The problem of maintaining a sufficient amount of organic matter in market gardening is more complicated than in mixed farming, but may be solved through the plowing down of red clover, or of annual green crops like Buckwheat and Fall Rye. Generally, the growing of heavy crops of green manures is conditioned by the use of mixed fertilizers, and their rapid decomposition in the soil, which is a necessity, is much favored by the incorporation, at plowing time, of nitrogeous fertilizers.

Similar considerations, if space would permit, could be made about the successful management of orchards, which is based upon proper fertilization, and the use of grass cover and hay or straw mulching as a source of organic matter.

On whatever angle the problem of soil fertility is considered, it is to-day obvious that its solution lies in a combination of practices which implies the rational use of fertilizers, (right choice, more concentrated mixtures, better methods of application) with the aim of insuring to the soil a balanced supply of humus and mineral nutrients.

For The Ladies

SKIPPING breakfast puts the whole day's schedule out of balance and may be reflected in less ability to do the day's work, and the slowing up of mental ability.

Some people think they can omit breakfast and then keep priming their bodies with a cup of coffee every little while. You may feel satisfied for a short time, but along in the middle of the morning there is an all-gone feeling in the pit of your stomach. The food you ate before sleeping was used long ago. Homemakers need to keep in mind the fact that starting the children off to school with a nourishing breakfast and having a good

breakfast themselves, is one of the most important parts of the day's work.

Teachers recognize that the children who start the day off with a good breakfast do better work in school and suffer from less fatigue. Experiments show that workers who omit breakfast accomplish less the first hour that they work than those who have had a good meal before starting to work. And as the morning moves along, the hungry workers get less efficient until lunch time.

A good breakfast should provide food materials to build and repair the body and help keep your family healthy. It should provide fuel for body work, depending upon the work done by the individual. For example, a man who does heavy work needs a larger breakfast than a person who sits at a desk all day.

To many, the words "breakfast" and "cereal" are synonymous, for cereal is usually the main dish around which breakfast is built. By setting the example, parents should see that children form the cereal habit early. It is not necessary to have the same cereal day after day—you can avoid monotony by varying the cereal served and the ways of serving it. Honey or molasses may be added to cereals while they are cooking, and fresh fruit, maple syrup, honey, fruit juices, preserves, or jelly are flavourful alternates for sugar.

Here are some of the wheat cereals which can be obtained from your grocer's shelf. Cracked wheat is one. It's made, as the name implies, from whole grain which is cleaned, then cracked fairly coarsely. Instead of cracking it, the whole grain may be passed between heated rollers to make flaked or rolled wheat. Farina, often called wheatlets or semolina, is another familiar wheat cereal. Unlike cracked wheat or rolled wheat, it is quite highly refined. Dark farina is the small granular particles formed during the process of milling wheat into *whole wheat flour*, while light farina is formed in the milling of *white flour*.

Bran is the husk or outer-coat of the wheat kernel which is separated out in the milling process. It may be bought separately and added to uncooked cereal for extra flavour.

People are sometimes not quite sure as to what wheat germ is. It is the germ or embryo of the wheat kernel, which may be removed and sold separately as a supplement to add to other cereals for extra food value. It is sometimes processed to prevent it from becoming rancid. Wheat germ is always sold as wheat germ—not under any other name. If you wish to add extra nourishment to cereal, two tablespoons of wheat germ per cup of uncooked cereal may be added to the cereal just before it is completely cooked. Skim milk powder is another way to add food value. Mix it with the cereal allowing one to two tablespoons skim milk powder to one cup of water. Pour cereal and skim milk powder slowly into boiling water, stirring as usual to prevent lumping.

The Shepherds Calendar.

by W. H. Hough and S. B. Williams

November

For April lambs put the ram out in mid-November.

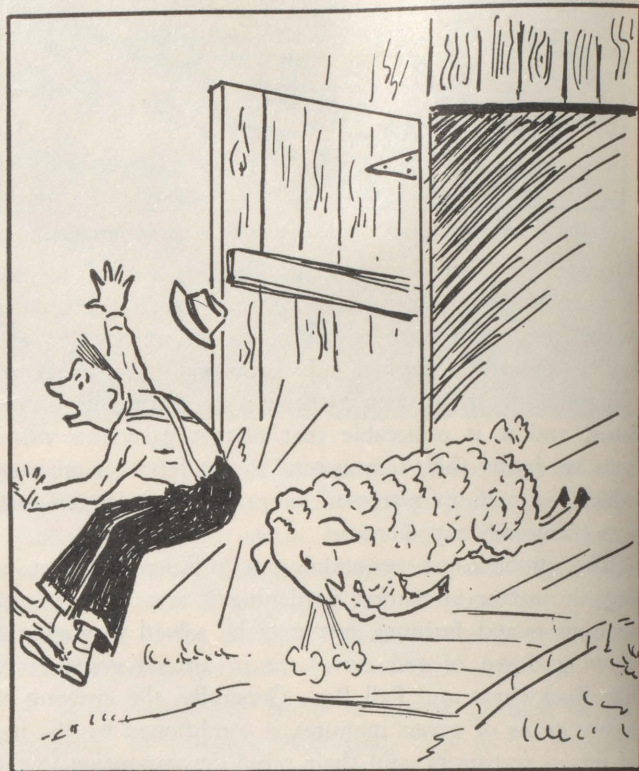
Feed off all market lambs before freeze-up if possible.

Any lambs not fat enough for market should be brought in and put on feed before pastures become too short. Lambs on full feed should eat one to two pounds of grain and about one pound of good quality alfalfa hay per day. A suitable grain mix is oats and barley, half and half plus ten percent oilmeal. Any feed increases or ration changes must be made gradually to avoid putting the lambs "off" feed.

Arrange winter quarters for the flock. Allow separate pens for ewe lambs, bred ewes and rams. Have at least 15 inches of feed rack space per ewe. Do not crowd the ewes, allow up to 15 square feet of pen space each. Each pen must be well ventilated, well drained and free from drafts. Put a three inch layer of straw or shavings in each pen and just add enough during the winter to keep the pen dry. It is usually not necessary to clean the pens until spring.

Dust the sheep with a 5 percent D.D.T. powder if external parasites are present.

Obtain and start to train a sheep dog. A good working dog will prove invaluable when inspecting, handling or moving the flock.



Don't forget to put the ram out.

The New Season Starts

A new season opens for National Farm Forum on November 2,—its fourteenth. The first two series are as follows:

November:

- Nov. 2: The Ag. Rep. and the Farmer
- Nov. 9: Partners All
- Nov. 16: Challenge of Dairy Substitutes
- Nov. 23: Fourth Night Feature

December:

- Nov. 30: The Struggle for Men's Minds
- Dec. 7: Citizens of Tomorrow
- Dec. 14: Telling the Farmer's Story
- Dec. 21: Fourth Night Feature

If you want to start a Farm Forum group or would like to receive study bulletins on each broadcast, send your name to Keith Russell, Quebec Farm Forum Secretary, Macdonald College.

Listen in every Monday night at 8.30 p.m., EST. over all Trans-Canada network stations.

"Farm people appreciate the services of their ag. reps very much," says Floyd Griesbach speaking of the first program, "but," he adds, "they sometimes feel that while the ag. rep is greatly overworked, there are many farmers who never use his services. How can the ag. rep. reach more farmers without having to increase his own activities?" Floyd asks, "we hope," he concludes, "that ag. reps., D.A's and agronomes will sit down with farm people on

November 2nd and thresh over this problem with them.

"Partners All" deals with the important part played by the farmers wife as a partner with her husband, and following this comes a program which should raise plenty of live wire comment when the Forums take a look at the threat of dairy substitutes to the dairy industry.

Fluid Sales Up

Sales of fluid milk and cream, the latter expressed as milk, amounted to 370,760,000 pounds in June, and increase of approximately 21 million pounds in comparison with June of the previous year. This included about 304 million pounds of fluid milk, comprising about 14.3 percent of the farm milk supply, and fluid cream sales of 67 million pounds representing 3.2 percent. During the six-month period, January to June, fluid sales totalled 2,254,694,000 pounds, and increase of 103 million pounds or approximately 4.8 percent over those of the 1952 period.

Salads are excellent all-year-round food. Their nutritive values are high and the variety of ingredients helps to make the food especially attractive.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

*Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec
Department of Agriculture*

Pontiac Breeder Adds To His Laurels



Wyman MacKechnie's name has been added to the list of Gold Medal Farmers in the Province of Quebec. This honour, unique to this province, was conferred by Premier Duplessis early in September at the customary Agricultural Merit banquet held in conjunction with farmers' day at the Quebec Fair.

The Order of Agricultural Merit was established by Prime

Minister Ernest Mercier's government in 1889 at the suggestion of Col. E. Rhodes, Commissioner of Agriculture and Colonization in the Mercier cabinet, and the first competition was held during the summer of 1890, in the Montreal district. The primary purpose of this novel idea was to give an incentive to Quebec farmers to improve their methods, for at that time farming methods in this province were sadly out of date and the economic situation was such that farmers were deserting the land in hundreds, most of them crossing the border to the industrial centres of New England. It was thought that such a competition, offering prizes and recognition to farmers who had distinguished themselves by their farming ability, would do much to improve conditions generally, since it was proposed to publish detailed reports on the methods that were used by the most successful competitors.

The competition has followed much the same lines throughout the years. The province is divided into five districts and the competition is held in a different district each year. District 1 comprises the 13 counties of the Island of Montreal and the surrounding area; District 2, the 17 counties of the Eastern Townships and the Yamaska River area; District 3, the 14 counties on the south shore of the St. Lawrence between the Eastern Townships and Rimouski; District 4, the 13 counties located between Montreal and Quebec on the north shore

and on the upper Ottawa Valley; District 5, the 13 counties in northern Quebec, Lake St. John and Saguenay and the Gaspé peninsula.

There are two classes of competitors: those competing for the Gold Medal, which carries with it a cash award, the Diploma of Exceptionally Distinguished Merit, and the title Commander of the Order of Agricultural Merit and those competing for lesser awards. Only one Gold Medal is awarded each year.

To win the Gold Medal the contestant must already have won a Silver Medal, must have the highest score in his class and make not less than 90% in the judging of his farm operations.

All competitors who score over 85% are awarded the Silver Medal, the Diploma of Very Great Merit and the title of Officer of the Order; those making between 80% and 85% receive a Bronze Medal, the Diploma of Great Merit and the title of Knight of the Order. The Diploma of Agricultural Merit is awarded for lower scores. No competitor may win the same award twice, but he is always eligible to compete for a higher award.

The competition for the Silver Medal is divided into two sections; one for professional farmers and one for "hobby farmers" and religious or other organizations.

The competition is scored by a team of judges appointed by the Department of Agriculture, who visit each farm that has been entered in the contest. Points are awarded according to the following scheme

Farming system	100
House and outbuildings	25
Farm buildings	90
Implements	50
Livestock	150
Cropping system	40
Management and maintenance	200
Permanent improvements	35
Field crop production	200
Special production	35
Handicrafts	25
Farm accounting	50
	1000

The first Gold Medal was awarded to eighty-year old Charles Champagne of St. Eustache at a gathering held in the parliament buildings in Quebec on December 23, 1890, when twenty-eight other medals and diplomas were distributed to other contestants. Since then, over two hundred Commanders (125 of them "honoris causa") have been created, two thousand Officers and 1500



Hon. Laurent Barré presents the cheque which goes with the Gold Medal to Mrs. MacKechnie.

Knights. Ever since 1912 the presentations have been made during the week of the Quebec Fair, always on Wednesday which is traditionally "Farmers' Day" at the exhibition.

This year's celebration followed the established pattern, with high officials of Church and State attending the banquet to voice their congratulations to the winners and to register their conviction that agriculture remains basic to Quebec's prosperity. Master of ceremonies was Minister of Agriculture Barré, flanked on one side by Premier Duplessis and on the other by Bishop Roy, and the head table guests included cabinet ministers, members of parliament, and officials of the Department of Agriculture.

Guests of honour at the banquet were the ministers and deputy ministers of agriculture from eight other provinces who, with their wives, spent the day at Quebec Fair, and who followed the proceedings with obvious interest and pleasure. Our Department of Agriculture officials are bilingual, and on this occasion they went out of their way to address at least part of their remarks in the visitors' native tongue. Minister of Agriculture Barré, who sometimes apologizes for his lack of fluency in English, showed that these apologies are not necessary, for he handled himself in English with fluency and skill that were much appreciated by the guests from the other provinces. Premier Duplessis and Bishop Roy were both very gracious in their welcomes.

There were nine contestants in the Gold Medal class this year. Mr. MacKechnie's 916½ points put him in first place, and following him was Joseph Marcotte of St. Ubald in Portneuf County, who had 902.

In the Silver Medal class of 56 participants, two religious institutions came first and second: the Brothers of Christian Instruction at Pointe du Lac in St. Maurice County scoring 989½ points, and the Montfortain Seminary of Papineauville coming second with three points less.

Of the 73 contestants for the Bronze Medal first place was taken by the Fraternité Sacerdotale of Pointe du Lac with 848½ points. The judges for the contest were Messrs. Joseph Louis Paquet, Alfred Foley, Ernest Bourgeois, Dr. Maurice St. Pierre and Philippe Lambert who acted as secretary.

Young Farmers Shine Also

The younger members of the Quebec farming community have their Agricultural Merit Competition too, which is under the direction of the Agricultural Education Service headed by Mr. Jean Charles Magnan. The young farmers are judged according to the manner in which they carry out certain specified projects, which may be on field crops or in livestock work, and 12 contestants survived the elimination contests to enter the final judging the reward for winning which is a gold medal.

There are two classes of contestants; those who have attended an agricultural school, and those who have not. In the first class, first place was taken by Philippe Julien of Pont Rouge, and Henri Couture of St. Prosper won the medal in the second class. Mr. Julien also received a cash prize of \$50, and Mr. Couture won a \$25 prize and a bursary to help pay his expenses for a course in the agricultural school of his choice.

Mr. Julien also won the provincial trophy offered by Minister Barré, and this was presented to him at a dinner held the night before the Merit Agricole banquet, at which the Prime Minister was an honoured guest.

Quebec's Junior Show

The junior show held at Sherbrooke each year tends to overshadow the junior work at other fairs, for it is at Sherbrooke that the champion judges are chosen to represent the province at the National Contest later in Toronto. But the juniors from the Quebec area always put up a good show at the Provincial Exhibition, and their efforts this year were well up to their usual high standards.

Seven clubs took part; those of Armagh, St. Gilles, Ste. Agathe de Lotbiniere, Ste. Claire, St. Bernard, St. Louis de Pintendre and East Broughton, showing nice Ayrshire and Holstein calves, along with a few grades.

Madeleine Langlois, Oscar Langlois, both of Armagh, and Marcel Duquet of Ste. Claire were first with grade calves. Fernand Montminy, St. Gilles, and Françoise Lamontagne and Gaston Caron of St. Bernard were tops with purebred Ayrshire calves, and Jean Claude and Jean Guy Poirier, with George Martineau, all of the Ste. Agathe club were at the head with Holsteins. In the inter-club competition St. Gilles de Lotbiniere came first, with Armagh second and East Broughton third. Gervais Pare of the East Broughton club won the showmanship prize, and also placed first in the dairy cattle judging contest and in hog judging. Best sheep judge was Lucien Giguere of East Broughton.

This junior work was supervised by Camille Bouchard, senior federal fieldman.

At The Provincial Exhibition

THERE is always a theme to the Quebec Provincial Exhibition, and this year the spotlight was on Quebec's mining developments. However, this did not imply any lessening of the interest in agriculture, although the representation from some parts of the province at this provincial fair was not quite what might have been expected. Counting in the poultry and rabbit exhibits, there were over 1000 entries of farm livestock, which included 472 dairy cattle, 152 horses and ponies, 130 hogs and 185 sheep. Dairy cattle and horses were judged in the Agriculture Building which replaced the old building which was burned down a few years ago. This is a splendid setting, with plenty of seats for spectators which makes it unnecessary for anyone but those having business there to be in the actual judging area. It was encouraging to note that these seats were well filled throughout the judging, and the cattle parade was staged in front of what was almost a full house. The cold rainy weather of some days may have had something to do with this attendance, but is it noticeable every year that the cattle show at Quebec always attracts a good many spectators. The mezzanine floor of this building is used for the rabbit and poultry show and for displays of flowers, while around the side corridors samples of horticultural products and maple products and honey are displayed to best advantage.

We propose, since this report is of necessity late, because the Quebec Fair always comes just after an issue of the *Journal* has gone to press, to mention some of the awards by districts. The Lake St. John district sent down some fine specimens of the Percheron breed, and J. Elie Tremblay took the female reserve championship and the Osias Tremblay trophy for the best female of the breed at the show.

From the Lower St. Lawrence district came Ernest

Cote of Ile Verte with the champion Canadian stallion, Thomas de Viger.

The Ottawa Valley, represented by the Gilbert Arnold stable, accounted for the championships in Percheron and Belgians. Mr. Arnold also had a few Clydes at the show, but no one else was showing in this breed.

St. Maurice district: J. B. Grenier of Yamachiche had the grand champion Oxford ram; Couture and Bros. of St. Prosper had the male and female Jersey champions and the reserve grand champion female.

Bois Francs districts: Holsteins from this part of the province were to the fore in the judging. Albert Pépin of Warwick had both reserve championships; W. K. MacLeod of Disraeli showed the grand champion bull and Lionel Baril of Princeville had the reserve male, and the junior and the grand championships in the female classes.

For the Eastern Townships Slack Bros of Waterloo had practically all the championships in Shropshires, Southdowns, Northern Cheviots, Cheviots, Hampshires and Suffolks. Ed. Proteau of St. Samuel had the reserve champion Belgian mare. O. A. Fowler was the only exhibitor with Tamworth hogs, and took a number of firsts with his Canadian cattle.

Exhibitors from the St. Hyacinthe district were well up with Ayrshires, Canadian cattle and horses, and dual-purpose Shorthorns, classes for which were on the programme this year for the first time, at least for a great many years. Paul Emile Girard of Ste. Rosalie had the best boar and the best pen of three in Yorkshire hogs. L. A. Sylvestre of Clairvaux had the reserve Yorkshire sow, and the two junior champions in Canadian cattle. Marcel Sylvestre of St. Hyacinthe showed the champion Yorkshire sow and the reserve champion Canadian cow. Ernest Sylvestre had the champion Canadian mare.

Roland Pigeon of Verchères showed the two Ayrshires that took the reserve junior championship ribbons, and Clement Beauchemin had the reserve grand champion cow of this breed. J. P. Dubuc of St. Hyacinthe had the junior champion Jersey bull, the reserve junior female and the two grand championships. In the dual purpose Shorthorn classes, the competition was between C. N. Abbott of Varennes and Joseph Patoine of Honfleur, with the Abbott entries taking all the championships and most of the first places.

From the Quebec district came F. Montminy of St. Gilles to take the first prize for superior registry boars, for Suffolk ewes and he had the champion Oxford ewe. Laureat Couture of Loretteville had the championships in the Leicester breed.



The Hotel Dieu of Quebec had the junior champion Holstein bull, showed the reserve junior female champion and topped two group classes. The Quebec General Hospital had the grand champion Ayrshire bull and the reserve champion Belgian mare. The Levis College farm took the ribbon for the reserve grand champion Ayrshire bull and the junior and the grand championships for females also went there.

To the Provincial Farm School at la Gorgendiere went the reserve junior and reserve grand male championships and the grand championships in females of the Canadian breed of dairy cattle.

Roch Cote of Neuville had the champion Canadian bull, and J. N. McCartney of Ste. Foy had the reserve champion female in Canadian cattle. Joseph Patoine, showing for the first time at Quebec, had the junior bull in dual-purpose Shorthorns, and the reserve championships in the adult classes.

A. E. Couture of St. Augustin had a number of firsts with his Jersey entries.

The Big Cheese

It is a long time since Quebec folks had a chance to see a really king-size cheese. Probably the last time was away back in 1893, when an eleven-ton monster was made under the direction of the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Dr. J. W. Robertson and shown at the Chicago World Fair, being later taken across the Atlantic to Liverpool.

But Raoul Camirand, head of the Dairying Division at Quebec, has come up with a pretty big one, which was on display at the Quebec Fair and which will be seen again at the Salon of Agriculture in Montreal next winter. This huge cheese, which our photo shows inside its refrigerated glass case, weighs 10,960 pounds. It was made in Harry Gagne's cheese factory at Hebertville, Lake St. John, and 16 neighbouring factories sent 118,497 pounds of milk, or the one-day production of 5,279 cows, to the plant where it was made. It contains milk from



391 different farms, and its manufacture required 442 man-hours of labour.

The average consumption of cheese in Canada is 4.6 pounds per person a year, so this cheese would be enough to last 2,435 people for a whole year. And it is good cheese—not just a novelty. The official score is 93.

It is impossible to say how many people saw the cheese during the time it was on display at the Quebec Fair. But visitors were invited to guess its weight and put their guesses into a box, with prizes going to those who came closest—and no less than 120,000 slips of paper were pushed through the slot in the top of the box. Add that number to those who passed along without taking a guess, and you have some idea of the advertising value of this display.

Maritime Exhibit For Salon

The Government of Nova Scotia has reserved space in the second National Salon of Agriculture which will be held in Montreal from January 29 to February 7 next. With exhibits already booked from the Federal Department of Agriculture, and from a considerable number of commercial firms whose head offices are in other provinces, the "national" character of this unique type of exhibition is becoming more clearly apparent. Last year's Salon, it will be remembered by those who attended, was an unqualified success, and the crowds that visited the exhibits astonished even the most optimistic of the organizers. It is confidently expected that still more people from the city will take advantage of the opportunity to learn something more of how things are done in the country.

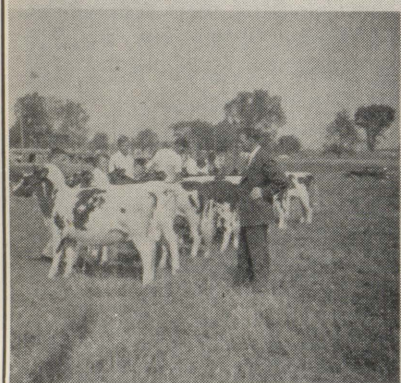
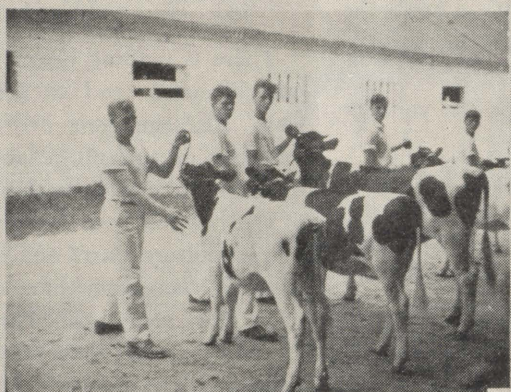
Most of the exhibitors in the first Salon will be represented again, and there will be many new ones, including the Quebec Sugar Refinery. The interest shown by the public last year in the "live" exhibits was so great that it has been decided to increase the number and variety of livestock on display this year, so we can look forward to seeing more cows being milked and more pigs being fed during the nine days of the show. The emphasis this year will be on the markets for farm products, and we can assure you that it will be well worth a visit.

A.I.C. Bull Highly Qualified

Willowhaugh Skymaster, one of the Ayrshire bulls at the St. Hyacinthe Artificial Insemination Centre, has been made a triple-A bull, which as our readers know is the highest qualification a bull can receive in Canada.

Now ten years old, Skymaster is a son of Carnell Jack's Choice (imp) out of Willowhaugh Lady Mira, who had a two-year old record of 7974 pounds of 4.18 milk and a three-year old record of 10,545 pounds (4.16%). He comes from the herd of J. H. Black of Lachute, and from all appearances has many years of service to the breed before him.

Ormstown And Howick 4H Clubs Meet



Holsteins predominated at the Ormstown 4H Club meeting (pictures 3, 5 and 6). There was, however, an Ayrshire class, picture 1, and a Jersey class, picture 2. Two people at the Howick 4H Club who handled a tough job well were Carolyn Templeton, aged 5, and John Rennie the judge who is seen making a placement in picture 7. Pictures 8 and 9 were also at Howick, an all Ayrshire show.

OF all the groups who are working to keep an interest in agriculture among the younger rural element, none are doing a better job than the 4H Clubs. It's constructive work too, for in an age when more and more of our young people are leaving for better paying jobs in the city, here is an organization whose sole purpose is to try and keep the best of our young farmers on the land. And best of all they do it by example, not talk.

When a boy or girl reaches the age of 12 years he or she can join the neighbourhood 4H Club, and stay in until they're 20 years old, and because they have so much fun, learn a lot and enjoy the company, most of them stay right to the end.

"What do you do in these clubs?" I asked Gerald

Duncan, club leader of the Ormstown 4H Club and a diploma graduate from Macdonald College. "Well, take last year," he said, "we held ten meetings during the year, visited the Show Mart in Montreal and took a trip to the Ottawa Exhibition. We also took part in the elimination judging at Macdonald College," he concluded, "at which we finished third." There are other things they do too, such as visiting other clubs. "Yes, we visit other clubs," Gerald said, "and have them visit us too. We judge and show at some of the local fairs, especially Ormstown which is our big day," he said.

These boys enjoy working with each other, you can see that as you watch them working on their own animals and making good natured puns at the other fellow.

Grant Cameron, the president of the Ormstown Club expressed it when he said, "it's great work, besides teaching us how to judge cattle or what to look for in a milker, we also learn how to live with others and that," he concluded, "is mighty important."

Let's follow a new member through a typical club, it could be Howick or Ormstown or Huntingdon or any one of a dozen others. When he joins, (incidentally there are six girls in the Ormstown Club out of a total membership of twenty-one), but to get back, when he joins he also brings a calf with him, this lone calf forms the basis of his herd, a herd which will grow to three. When old enough the calf is bred and if the calf's a heifer he keeps it and so on next time, this gives him his herd of three and these are the animals he looks after and shows. He then drops the older animal and keeps the younger one.

Our new member will learn plenty of things; he'll learn how to show animals in the ring, how to judge, how to breed for high milk production or beef, and don't forget that these are the boys who are coming along to take over the farms of this country, it speaks well for them, and finally but perhaps most important of all he learns how to live with his fellows.

They didn't have a large turnout at Ormstown, but what they lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm. Three breeds were represented, Ayrshire, Jersey and Holstein with the latter predominating.

The winner in the Ayrshire calf class was Marjorie Bryson. The Jersey calf and yearling classes were taken by Jean McEwan. Jean also took the Jersey Grand and Reserve Grand Champion. Milton Hooker took the Holstein calf class, while Lyndon Hooker won the Holstein yearling, two year old and herd class in addition to the Grand and Reserve Grand Champions. Ronald Duncan won the showmanship class and Ann McEwan took the Juvenile class.

The Howick club is 100 percent Ayrshire, and there was a big turnout, 49 head in all. They really make a day of it down there, over 150 people visited the farm of Mr. Chester Orr of Riverside, where the meet has been held for the last 22 years.

The enthusiasm shown among the contestants and spectators was really something to see, take the Juvenile class, for instance, there were fifteen contestants all under twelve, the youngest were only four and five years old. This speaks well for the future of this booming club.

Mr. John Rennie, a native of Ayrshire county, Scotland and at present herdsman on the farm of Mr. Wilson, Lacolle, took care of the judging, we figure he handled the toughest job of the day in a really competent manner. Mr. Don Robertson, federal fieldman in charge of the English-speaking 4H Clubs in the province was there as he is at all the Achievement Day meetings. Don's a

powerhouse among the clubs, whipping up enthusiasm wherever he goes.

Roy Smith took the Judging Competition and Senior Yearling class. Brodie Templeton won the Junior Calves, John McArthur took the Senior Calves and Grand Champion. Alden Logan won the Junior Yearling, Dot Cairncross the Two Year Old Class, John Logan the Herd Class, Roland Ness the Junior Showmanship and Reserve Grand Champion, while Bernice Ness won the Senior Showmanship.

Ministers of Agriculture Visit Quebec

There is nothing better than face to face talks to iron out difficulties and to get the other fellow's point of view. Realizing this every year the various Canadian ministers of agriculture and their deputy ministers come together for a two-day conference. This fall the Province of Quebec was host to the visiting ministers, and Minister of Agriculture Barré and his staff went out of their way to show them something of Quebec and its farm land while they were here. Their visit included a visit to the Quebec Fair and they were honoured guests at the Agricultural Merit banquet during Fair week.

All provinces except Newfoundland were represented. Included in the party were Messrs. William K. Kierman and W. H. Robertson of British Columbia; D. A. Ure and O. S. Longman of Alberta; I. C. Nollet and W. H. Horner of Saskatchewan; R. D. Robertson and J. R. Bell of Manitoba; T. Thomas and C. D. Graham of Ontario; C. B. Sherwood and J. H. King of New Brunswick; A. W. MacKenzie and F. W. Walsh of Nova Scotia and C. C. Baker and W. R. Shaw from Prince Edward Island.

During their tour they visited the agricultural colleges at Oka and Macdonald College, and our photo shows the group, with officials of the Quebec Department of Agriculture, at the latter institution.



Veterinary Topics

by

D. G. Dale, D.V.M.

Calving Problems

As this is the time of year when many dairy farmers have their heifers freshening, a brief discussion of some of the problems that arise may be useful. Every year throughout the country thousands of calves are lost at birth that could have been saved if a few reasonable precautions had been followed.

Perhaps the most important single factor in the control of calf losses is the proper care of the pregnant cow. We believe it is sound advice to state that all dairy cattle should calve in the barn, preferably in a prepared box stall, and not at pasture. The gestation time of the cow is not constant, therefore, pregnant animals should be brought in from the pastures about one week to ten days prior to the expected calving date. The animal does not necessarily have to be confined to a box stall for the entire week before she calves. A small field near the barn is useful to confine her until it is obvious that calving is only a day or so away. In cool or inclement weather she can be moved from this paddock into the prepared box stall quite easily.

The occasional animal will have difficulty at calving and it is in these cases that the routine measures suggested above pay off. Many farmers follow the plan of examining the cow themselves if two or three hours of labour has not produced the calf. If the calf appears to be "coming alright" they then "help" the cow by applying traction on the front limbs. If this procedure is to be followed, it is essential that the arms be washed thoroughly and rinsed in a suitable disinfectant solution before the examination is made. The hind parts and external genital organs of the cow should also be washed off with disinfectant solution. In the event that the position of the calf does not seem to be normal or in cases where



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the calf seems to be exceptionally large in relation to the size of the cow's pelvis, it is essential that professional help be obtained *before* any attempts at forced extraction are made. Often the correction of minor variations in the position of the calf or the application of proper veterinary obstetrical instruments will save

a cow that would be lost if brute force only was applied.

In every large herd a small percentage of calves are born weak and some are born prematurely. Most of these young animals do not survive, and those that do are rarely very thrifty. The cause of these individual cases is often hard to discover

and as long as the incidence is low, i.e., less than one or two percent of the calvings, there is usually no reason to worry. On farms where the incidence of such losses is high, it is often found that some nutritional deficiency or infectious disease is the root of the trouble. One of the most widely publicized nutritional disorders of this type is the occurrence of goitre or "big neck" in calves from iodine deficient cows. Since practically the entire St. Lawrence and Great Lakes regions are considered an iodine deficient area, it is necessary to provide pregnant females of all species with a dietary source of iodine. The iodized salt blocks commonly placed in the pastures are claimed to be an efficient and effective way of preventing this difficulty. However, we have observed goitre of new born calves in spite of the use of these treated salt blocks. Usually, we can associate the occurrence of goitre in the newborn, in these cases, with some extraordinary stress suffered by the dam during pregnancy. Stresses such as high milk production, the carrying of twin calves or exceptionally large single calves have been noticed to apparently raise the dam's requirement for iodine beyond her daily intake, so that goitre of the unborn calf results.

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Perhaps the most basic of soil-water-crop relationships is that from 300 to 1,000 pounds of water are absorbed and transpired by crops for each pound of dry matter produced, states G. R. Snyder, agronomist of C-I-L's agricultural chemicals department.

Assuming 800 pounds of water are needed for one ton of green alfalfa, a three-ton crop of dry alfalfa per acre would require nearly 5,000,000 pounds of water during the growing season. This amount of water would weigh almost as much as the top 15 inches of an acre of soil and would cover an acre to a depth of 21 inches.

In most areas where crops are limited by a lack of moisture at critical periods, distribution of rainfall is such that an excess falls at other times of the year, says Mr. Snyder. This excess either runs off carrying a heavy load of silt or accumulates on level land in such quantities that crops and soil

structure are injured by too much water.

To balance soil and water resources for maximum crop production, deep tillage supplemented by applications of lime and fertilizer are recommended by the C-I-L soil scientist. Deep drainage and growth of deeply-rooted perennial crops in the rotation are also necessary steps in a sound soil-water management program.

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Environment And Egg Production...

THOUGH a large part of the rapid increase in egg production can be credited to superior breeding methods, the improved environment under which fowl are kept has undoubtedly played a large part in raising the production level. Recent tests at the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Sask., have demonstrated that the conditions under which fowl are raised and housed has a very marked effect on annual egg production.

There is evidence to indicate that even the conditions under which chicks are hatched has an effect on the ultimate number of eggs that the birds will lay. Since most poultry raisers now purchase chicks, the only precaution they can take in this regard is to obtain from an approved hatchery, chicks that are healthy and vigorous. A good chick starter fed during the first six weeks will assure that the chicks make good early growth.

The date when chicks are hatched has some effect on productivity. This date is not so important where birds are raised indoors and where natural daylight is supplemented with artificial light. Where birds are reared on range, however, it is desirable to have the birds mature before the weather becomes cold and the hours of daylight are reduced. Late hatched chicks will mature late in the fall or early winter when days are shorter and the weather is cold. As a result they take longer to come into production. Chicks hatched too early may mature at a normal rate but after a month or two of laying, may go into a winter slump, with the loss of several weeks of egg production. After the pullets are laying, then artificial light is beneficial in maintaining winter production.

Once the pullets are in the laying house, extreme environmental tem-

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peratures can cause a drop in production—especially if its onset is sudden. Cold weather for prolonged periods does not affect production very markedly, but cold weather when accompanied by a respiratory disease will precipitate a partial moult and a cessation of egg production for several weeks.

It is a well known fact that disease will reduce the number of eggs that a hen will lay. For several months prior to death due to a disease, a bird will lay at a subnormal rate, and if a large proportion of a flock is infected the loss in production would be considerable. It is therefore advisable to secure chicks from sound stock and to raise them on clean premises well removed from adult stock.

Canada's Exports

July exports to the United Kingdom were up in value to \$80,897,000 from \$69,576,000 in the corresponding month last year, but the seven month total was down to \$359,131,000 from \$470,552,000. There were increases in July in agricultural products, wood and paper, but declines in animal products, and non-ferrous metals.

July exports to the United States were valued at \$208,758,000, up from \$187,238,000 in July last year. In the seven month period the value climbed to \$1,397,178,000 from \$1,300,545,000. Largest gains occurred among animal products, wood and paper products, iron and products, non-ferrous metals and chemicals,



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and to matters of interest to them*

Country Women At Work (Continued)

At the plenary sessions, where all delegates were present, business arising from reports of round tables, committees, and the resolutions was discussed. Much time was saved in having the variety of topics threshed out in these smaller groups and brought to the assembly in the form of recommendations.

Round Tables

There were eight of these and topics and chairmen were listed in the previous issue of the Journal. The findings, in all instances, were of lively interest. "The struggle of countries for freedom and independence, the desire to be treated as equal partners in the family of nations, is there, and so the pattern should be not merely service but *mutual service*, of help given and something received", said Lady Coomaraswamy reporting the findings of her group on Problems and Progress of Rural Women in Less Developed Areas. A recommendation was made that A.C.W.W. vice-presidents set up representative groups in their own areas to study conditions and patterns of work and send in reports to specialized agencies of UN.

Members agreed with the findings of the next round table, Technical Assistance Programs, that in order to make such programs of greatest practical value, rural women should appeal to their governments for the sort



"Quebecers" at the Conference. Unfortunately, it just wasn't possible to get all the voting delegates and official visitors of both Q.W.I. and "Les Cercles" together at one time. There are a few gaps here, but it still is quite an impressive group.

of things they themselves need and want. "A program of education is the most crying need and should be developed as a start on more ambitious programs", was the conclusion of this report.

The same thought was developed in Round Table No. 3, Education of Rural Youth. "Ignorance and isolation are two factors which create fright and fright in turn creates aggression", was a statement made here. The chairman, Mrs. Berry, in her summing asked, "The great question is, do we not have to consider education of youth to world conditions rather than for rural living?"





The Quebec Tour arrives at Macdonald College. A.C.W.W. delegates enjoyed a short stay here.

Rural conditions are so different in every land had we not better take the larger view?"

A large group sat in on No. 4, Ways and Means of Spreading Information about the UN and its Specialized Agencies. Individual, local group, county, state or provincial, national and international efforts were mentioned; also source material and use of experts, as some methods of disseminating information. Among the recommendations made to A.C.W.W. at the close of the report were: (1) that when members of constituent societies visit UN, or ask for UN privileges, they give name of society and state if it is an A.C.W.W. affiliate; (2) that the Central Office make available the leaflet, "The A.C.W.W. and the UN"; (3) that societies be encouraged to extend their study to W.H.O.

Developments of Adult Education movements in many lands were outlined in the next round table, Adult Education Programs for A.C.W.W. Societies. Farm Radio and Citizen's Forums in Canada came in for frequent mention here. Mrs. E. E. Morton, felt the wider use of Basic English would facilitate the spread of information from one country to another.

"How are the Economic Problems of People on the land influenced by the Farm Labour supply?" "How does the distribution of food affect world peace?" were but two of the questions discussed under the heading "Economic Problems of People on the Land". Self-help is a basic need in the countries themselves, was a closing thought but the report went on to say this was a need that must be met by assistance from the rest of the world. The recommendation was made that all constituent societies support the work of F.A.O. in their own countries.

Conservation of all natural resources should be taught at all levels of education in all countries of the world, was the contention of Dr. M. O. McConkey, O.A.C., Guelph, who was one of the speakers in the discussion on "Conservation of Natural Resources." Another speaker, Dr. Monture of the Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, stressed the large part minerals play in daily lives and said, "Metals and minerals have no political boundaries. Their development is an international matter. This throws into

high relief the need for co-operation if we are going to live a reasonably decent life".

The last round table was devoted to ways and means of promoting international exchange programs—"a valuable method of furthering world-wide friendships".

Committees

Several matters in connection with the administration of the A.C.W.W. and some minor changes in the constitution were discussed in the Constitution Committee, and action taken at one of the closing plenary sessions. A motion that the A.C.W.W. Conference should be held every five years was rejected. Area vice-presidents are to be elected by vote of the countries concerned in future and the term of office for executive chairman is to be limited to one succeeding term, to correspond to that of the president, are two items noted from this report.

More support for Pennies for Friendship was a recommendation made in the report of the Finance Committee, and the allowance for printing the "Countrywoman" was raised to allow of improvement in this paper.

A lengthy report was turned in by the Policy Committee. Many of the findings from the round tables were incorporated in this and recommended as policy for the A.C.W.W., most of them being approved. Particular emphasis was placed on the plan for international exchange of rural youth and conservation of all natural resources.

Another long report was submitted by the Publicity and Publications Committee. The recommendation was made that the subject for the next triennial essay should be, "How the Organization to Which I Belong is Contributing to World Peace". Referring to the Country-



A.C.W.W. delegates from India and Pakistan enjoy the hospitality of Macdonald College, and of the Harwood and Ste. Annes Institutes. Mrs. Brain, president of the Ste. Annes W.I., is at centre rear.

woman, the suggestion was made it continue in its present form but that an increased number of supplements be used. Every constituent society should strive to double the circulation, which now stands at only 4,800. It is not now paying its way (see Finance report) but it was felt this is an important link between organizations and should be continued. A reprint has been ordered of the popular book, "Cookery Around the World" and a recommendation made that a study be made of the possible content and cost of a similar international book on Handicrafts. A film strip on the A.C.W.W. can be ordered from the Central Office and two others are in process of being prepared.

Entertainment

A "Get-Acquainted Party" was held the first evening where all could meet in an informal atmosphere. Two formal banquets were on the agenda, the first given by the Province of Ontario on Thursday night, and a closing banquet by the Canadian hostesses on the last night—around 1000 guests in each instance. A lavish menu and a variety program made each a most enjoyable event.

A pleasant tea at Hart House followed the Opening Ceremony in Convocation Hall, University of Toronto, and on Sunday the delegates were taken by bus to Guelph where they were guests of O.A.C. An inspiring "international service" was held in the Memorial Chapel, with the address by the Rev. D. H. Gallagher, D.D. Secretary Board of Overseas Missions, United Church of Canada. A tour of Macdonald Institute, a lunch in the College cafeteria, and a welcome from President Dr. McLaughlin and Dr. James of the Veterinary College, under the green trees of the campus, added to the pleasure of the day.

The trip back to Toronto brought the thrilling experience of a visit to Stoney Creek—the birthplace of the Institute. One will not soon forget the beautiful and dignified ceremony on the grassy hillside, fringed with pines, when the president of Stoney Creek W.I. welcomed the 1000 representatives from all quarters of the globe. As one delegate expressed it, "We felt we had come home". Three charter members were present, a grand daughter of Mrs. Hoodless, Miss Bostwick, Mr. and Miss Lee, son and daughter of Erland Lee, who arranged that first meeting, and Major Smith and Mrs. Conant, children of the first president. Mrs. Emberton, District W.I. president was in charge of that impressive hour. Leaving the village, delegates were taken by the village hall, which stands on the site of the old building, "Squires' Hall", where the first Institute meeting was held, that cold winter day February 19, 1897. A large plaque, suitably inscribed, affixed to the hall marks this historic occasion.

The next big event was the trip to Niagara, through the courtesy of the Ontario Hydro Commission. On the way the convey of buses was routed through the great

development now going on, with a member of the Hydro staff in every bus to explain the huge undertaking. All were guests of the Commission for a bountiful dinner in the spotless cafeteria at one of the construction camps where they were welcomed by the chairman of the Hydro Commission. Then on to the falls, an awe-inspiring sight to the many who were seeing them for the first time. Supper served by the Welland Co. W.I. on tables in the open, and an opportunity for those who wished to stay for the flood lighting of the falls in the evening, made a full but pleasant day.

All overseas delegates, and a few from Canada and the United States, were guests of the Toronto Yacht Club for lunch on the last Thursday, and then Friday—Canada Day—when thousands of members from Canada and the U.S. poured into the Maple Leaf Gardens. An address by the retiring president, Mrs. Sayre; a message from the new president, Mrs. Berry; greetings from the heads of delegations from the various countries, in native costume; and a welcome and address by the Hon. Stuart Garson, Minister of Justice, Ottawa, on behalf of the Federal Government, were items of the afternoon's program. The beautifully trained voices of the Junior Farmers' Choir of Oxford County, were heard to advantage in several selections, under the direction of Mr. H. A. Clark, with "Kathleen Stokes at the organ".

And then, in the evening—the climax of the whole conference—"Dominion of Destiny", a superb portrayal of Canada's history, from the time of the Indian down through the centuries to the present day. To quote from the drama page of the Toronto Globe and Mail, "This performance went further than that. It demonstrated that Canada has sufficient talent to produce an excellent large scale show". There is not space here to enlarge on this but history came alive for those privileged to see this pageant.

Closing Session

A brief session was held Saturday afternoon when the winners in the essay contest, "My Farm Home" were announced. The first prize went to Mrs. Laura Penttinen, Finland (This is printed in the September issue of "The Countrywoman") Other winners in the following order: Mrs. J. Macdonald, New South Wales, Australia; Mrs. Hans F. Hinrichsen, Clinton, Iowa; Miss Catherine Hargreaves, Lancashire, England; Mrs. Oledal, Sweden; Mrs. T. Jonkhans-Steerbergen, Holland.

Three invitations were received for the next triennial; Scotland, Ceylon and Australia. The decision will be made later by the Executive Committee.

Farewell messages and thanks were given by heads of delegations to the hostess societies, which were replied to by Mrs. Summers, F.W.I.C. president and Mme Cadrin, president Les Cercles de Fermières, the latter speaking in French.

The new president, Mrs. Berry then took the chair

(Continued on inside of back cover)

The Month With The W.I.

The theme, A.C.W.W. Conference, runs like a thread through all the reports this month. Discussions of newspaper stories, talks by those who were there, and entertainment for touring delegates or those visiting in private homes are all mentioned. It would appear that one of the happy, and important, results of this international gathering is the increased recognition that every individual W.I. member is a part of the world wide movement. A "widening of horizons" that speaks well for the unity the A.C.W.W. is pledged to promote.

Argenteuil: Arundel had the usual successful school fair. Brownsburg presented a life membership to Mrs. Zimmer, "for outstanding service". Reports of the trip to the Shawbridge Boys' Farm and the visit to Harrington Tree Farm were heard. Frontier received an acknowledgment from Queen Elizabeth for an expression of loyalty sent on the occasion of the Coronation. Jerusalem-Bethany heard a talk on agriculture in her own country by Mrs. H. Hilderbrand of Guatemala. Lachute members won the highest number of prizes at the local exhibition. Printing and decoration courses have been attended. Lakefield is planning a series of military whists. Mille Isles had a social hour after the meeting when dancing was enjoyed by the members and friends. Pioneer heard a report of the Harrington Tree Farm Convention, given by Mrs. J. Bradley. Upper Lachute and East End entertained Lachute W.I. when Mr. George Calder gave an address, "The Making of Wills". The program was arranged by the Citizenship convenor, Mrs. Ross Muir.

Bonaventure: At Black Cape grandmothers came dressed in costumes of long ago, with Mrs. George Fair-service winning the prize. Mrs. John Campbell, county president was guest speaker and \$5 was given to the Calf Club. Marcil's convenor of Education reported \$8 had been won in a quiz for the children on Current Events and \$20 had been given in prizes for mathematics in the school. Port Daniel welcomed Miss W. Gillies as a new member and held a tea and food sale. Port Daniel-Shigawake JWI heard vivid accounts of the Junior Camp at Bury from the two representatives who had attended it. A tribute was paid to the work of the president, Janice



The annual picnic of the Ormstown W.I., held at the summer home of Mrs. Alan Hooker, on Lake St. Francis.

LeGrand, who is leaving to live in another province. Restigouche discussed the possibility of dividing the branch which now covers a distance of 15 miles, the vote to be taken at the next meeting.

Brome: Abercorn handed in 30 knitted squares for Korea. South Bolton had a special meeting to discuss the possible purchase of the South Bolton School house. Sutton planned a food sale and the Sutton JWI held two meetings at which the sweaters were distributed. The president, Betty Cousens, and Dorothy Davis attended the camp at Bury.

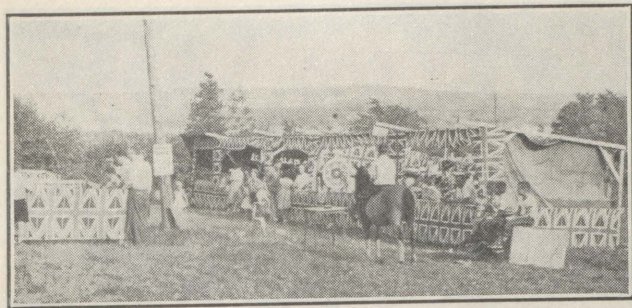
Compton: At Brookbury 10 members paid a dollar each instead of having a card party. Canterbury had as guest speaker, Mr. P. Sharman, who spoke on "Reforestation" and "Traffic Protection". A children's party was sponsored by the branch with Mrs. Rudd in charge of the games. Sawyerville made donations to the Cancer Fund and the Dental Clinic. South Newport had discussions on the preparation of school lunches.

Chat-Huntingdon: Aubrey-Riverfield had a talk by Dr. M. R. Stalker on "Health Insurance". Members brought in a shower of jams and jellies for the Barrie Memorial Hospital. Dundee's guest speaker was Lady Nuttall. Franklin Centre had a talk by Mrs. C. E. Petch, Hemmingford. Hemmingford had two films on Cancer shown by Miss Martin and Mr. Potter, and a report by Miss Dora Upton on books given out by the Dept. of Education to the schools. Howick speaks of entertaining "touring" delegates and Huntingdon makes the same report. Ormstown had a program on Citizenship by the convenor, Miss K. Murphy. Canning and freezing of fruits and vegetables has been done for the High School cafeteria.

Gaspé: L'Anse-aux-Cousins was visited by the county president, and a member, Mrs. T. Matthews, read an article, "Prime Ministers". Sandy Beach heard a paper on "Undulant Fever", by the convenor of Welfare and Health, and the fairs, school and adult, were discussed. The sum of \$10 each was given to the Anglican Church and the Roman Catholic School. Wakeham held a rummage sale and two dozen hand towels were donated for



The Arundel W.I. visits the Harrington Forest Farm.



Austin holds its school fair, complete with pony rides and gaily-decorated booths.

use in the Parish Hall. York entertained several visitors and films were shown. A cemetery fund has been started, \$5 given to the Red Cross and \$10 for school prizes.

Gatineau: Aylmer East held their annual grandmothers' meeting, with prizes and an appropriate program. Clothing was collected for the Unitarian Service Committee. Breckenridge heard a talk by Mrs. Fred Lusk on "Education in Denmark" and another on "Citizenship" by Mrs. P. MacMillan. A \$25 scholarship, given to Grade VII, was shared by Elizabeth Day and Dianne Hay, and books given to outstanding pupils in Grades I to VI. Eardley heard papers on "The Rural Telephone" and "Planting a Garden of Success in Our Own Circle". Kazabazua held two dances in aid of funds. Wright had a picnic attended by friends from the locality and Ottawa, with a program of games and races. Brief impromptu speeches were given on "Topics from a Hat".

Lavolette: Parent had a sale of craft work and a card party was planned. Mrs. Dupre was elected president, replacing Mrs. J. Smith who has moved away. The Publicity Convenor, Mrs. C. Gill, has also left the community. Mrs. A. J. Montgomery was appointed to take her place.

Mégantic: Inverness gave prizes in a successful school fair and acknowledged a donation of \$11 towards prizes. Thanks were given to those who judged the children's gardens. A parcel of cotton was sent to the Cancer Society. Lemesurier members each gave material to make up to help a needy family.

Missisquoi: Cowansville heard a talk by Miss McGuire of Australia on projects of her group in that country. This branch was the guest of Fordyce, who also entertained Dunham W.I. Two films were shown in a program arranged by Mrs. J. Moore, Publicity Convenor.

Montcalm: Rawdon also had a talk by an Australian W.I. member, Mrs. Osborne, who spoke of the work in her own country. A Maple Leaf pin was given her as a souvenir.

Papineau: Lochaber heard a paper on "Schools of Today and Yesterday", read by Mrs. C. J. Smith. A quilt was sold bringing \$51.75 for the treasury and a bean contest netted \$2.85. Life memberships were presented to Mrs. F. MacEachern and Mrs. H. Berndt.

Pontiac: Bristol donated \$26 for fencing material for

the Memorial Park in Bristol Village. "What I would do if I were 18 Years of Age" was the subject of a talk at the meeting. Clarendon had Rev. Mr. Lester as guest speaker, whose topic was "How to Become a Canadian". A "travelling shirt" is being circulated for the benefit of the Community Hospital. Shawville is carrying on bridge marathons. Two tea cloths were donated for the County Tea Room. A talk was given by Mrs. E. Dahms on her trip to the Coronation. Wyman's convenor of Home Economics, Mrs. F. Trudeau, gave hints on cleaning utensils without injuring them. Articles were read on "Canada Could be World Leader of Music" and "Save Every Dollar". A spelling match was won by Mrs. H. Graham.

Quebec: Valcartier held the annual Labor Day Bazaar and picnic, followed by a dance held at Valcartier Lodge. The sum of \$50 was voted to a family who had lost their home and contents by fire.

Richmond: Cleveland held a decorated cake contest, with prizes won by Mrs. A. T. Smith and Mrs. F. Fletcher, and an auction of an article of fancywork brought \$4. Denison's Mills voted \$10 to the county treasury. New drapes have been purchased for the Community Hall. Gore held a picnic at Salmon Creek to which all the children of the community were invited. A donation of \$10 was voted for the plowing match. Melbourne Ridge. A reading by Miss M. Kerr, "Education", and films formed the program, followed by a social evening. Several members gave money for prizes at the very successful School Fair, and \$10 was donated to the Q.W.I. Service Fund. Richmond Hill held a discussion on whether town or farm was the best place to live. A contest on rolls was held and \$5 voted to the local fair. Richmond Y.W.I. had a demonstration on leathercraft, given by Mrs. Stimpson (a member who had attended the Leadership Training Course). She also



At the Harwood Branch picnic at the beach of the Rev. Martin's Christian Home for Children at Vaudreuil, Que.

gave a similar demonstration for the branch at *Spooner Pond*. (We are very pleased to get this report.)

Rouville: *Abbotsford* arranged for a film showing for the children, given by Mr. Simms of *Granby*. Mrs. V. George, president of the Provincial Canadian Association of Consumers, was the speaker at the meeting, giving a talk on the work of that organization.

Shefford: *Granby Hill* planned a rummage sale. *South Roxton* held its annual picnic at *Wright's Beach*. *Warden* heard a talk on "Education" by Miss D. Wallace and held a contest on that topic.

Sherbrooke: All branches in this county report donations to the various county projects: Nurse's Bursary, European "adoptee" and School Fair. *Belvidere* heard an article, "Famine in Korea". *Brompton* observed Grandmothers' Day, when a "thread and needle" contest was featured. An article "How to Make Your Child Behave" was read by Mrs. Riches and competitions for work calendars and fancywork were held. *Cherry River* entertained the county meeting. A demonstration on Avon Products was conducted by Mrs. Bailey. *Milby* had a discussion on cooking hints lead by Mrs. B. Turner, and a demonstration on smocking by Mrs. F. Green. *Orford* Mrs. A. Hodgkinson, formerly Mrs. Eva Smith, was the recipient of a gift from her co-workers. (That sounds like congratulations.) Mrs. Hodgkinson has resigned as treasurer and Mrs. A. Mills will act in her place.

Stanstead: *Ayer's Cliff*. A hot lunch was served at

the School Fair and a meeting in the interest of the library held at the home of Mrs. Crook. Mrs. Nelson Pierce, convenor of Education, gave a talk on glove-making and Mrs. G. McHarg told of her trip to the local creamery. *North Hatley* is co-operating with the Home and School Association in arranging a welcome to new members of the school staff and members are also helping with a card party in aid of the Girl Guides. *Way's Mills* is planning a weaving course.

Vaudreuil: *Cavagnal* reports the annual school fair, which was the usual success. A number of prizes were given for flowers and vegetables and eight for the best kept gardens. Mr. Henri Reid, Agronome, acting as judge. The vegetables were sent to the Catherine Booth Hospital.

Domestic Disappearance of Butter

The domestic disappearance of butter in June including creamery, dairy and whey amounted 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds, a decrease of less than $\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds. On a per capita basis the domestic disappearance amounted to 1.89 pounds as compared with 1.93 pounds a year ago. During the January-June period the domestic disappearance of total butter amounted to 150 $\frac{3}{4}$ million pounds as compared with 147 $\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds in the same period of 1952; and the per capita disappearance of 10.28 pounds may be compared with 10.23 pounds a year earlier.

Luskville School Fair

The Luskville School Fair, sponsored by the Breckenridge W.I., was carried out successfully in spite of the extreme heat prevailing at the time. Drought, too, had been severe in that district but the judges remarked on the excellent quality of the vegetables in the face of these difficulties. "There were many prizes for the sports", comments the secretary, Mrs. P. McMillan who sent in the report, "so the children raced even in the heat".

The pictures show the proud winners of some of the special trophies. No. 1, from left to right, Dorothy Heatherington and Hugh Shelldrake with the T. Eaton prizes of Golden Treasury Books. No. 2, in same order, Isabel Heatherington, Provincial Bank trophy for best plot; Dorothy Heatherington, Royal Bank trophy for most points.

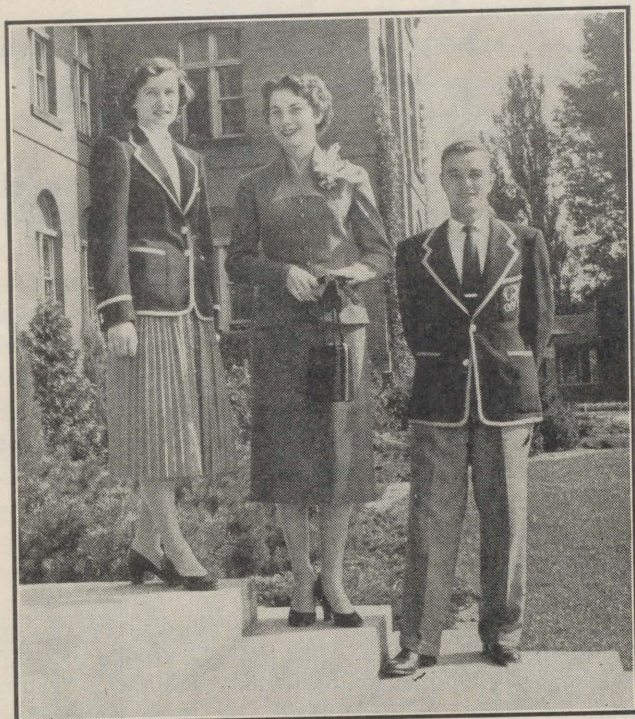




THE COLLEGE PAGE

The Macdonald Clan

Notes and News of Staff Members and Former Students



"Miss Canada of 1953" paid a flying visit to the Macdonald College campus on September 30th and was entertained during her short stay by representatives of the student organizations.

Miss Canada is, in private life, Miss Kathleen Ann Archibald, whose home is in Kelowna, B.C. She won the Miss Canada title in competition with eighteen other aspirants at the Miss Canada Pageant at Burlington, Ont. in July, and shortly afterward left for a tour of Canada during the course of which she met thousands of Canadians and was welcomed by the mayor in all the cities she visited.

Miss Archibald's award was not won on the basis of beauty alone; personality, education and other attributes play a major part in this Canadian competition. Besides the trans-Canada tour and a complete new wardrobe, Miss Canada won a \$1000 scholarship, which she will use to help pay her way through the Ontario Veterinary College, where she intends to enroll next fall. An additional scholarship won during her participation in the

Miss America Pageant at Atlantic City early in September will be used for the same purpose.

In our photograph Miss Canada is shown with Miss Claire Millinchamp, vice-president of the Students' Council, and Mr. Bruce Jones, president of the Gold Key Society.

One of our graduates, W. W. McCutcheon who hails from Brome, P.Q. has been appointed a member of the faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Ottawa. Mr. McCutcheon continued his academic work after leaving Macdonald by proceeding to a Doctor's degree at Cornell University, which was granted in 1951, which he followed with a year's post-doctoral study at the University of London Institute of Education on an Imperial Relations Trust Fellowship. He was one of two Canadians to receive this outstanding award.

Dr. McCutcheon's regular post is with the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour at Ottawa, and his university appointment will be held in addition to his other duties.



Every now and then Dean Brittain manages to get away from administrative routine to go out into the field and check up on the progress of agriculture. Our photo was taken this summer in an orchard at Coldbrook, N.S. during a tour organized by the N.S. Fruit Growers' Association.

The gentleman at the left of Dr. Brittain is F. M. Nash, president of the United Fruit Companies, and partly hidden behind the Dean's pipe smoke is Malcolm Neary, provincial entomologist for Nova Scotia who graduated from Macdonald College with the class of 1937.

Rights and Obligations

by Vera J. Reed

One of the laudable features of the immigration movement to Canada since the end of World War II, has been the effort made to integrate the new settlers into Canadian life. Voluntary groups as well as governmental agencies have given much thought and energy to the task of welcoming and training those who have come from other lands so that they may be able to appreciate Canadian life and make their contribution to it. The process culminates for many when they take the oath of allegiance and are presented with a "Certificate of Canadian Citizenship". This Certificate issued under the Canadian Citizenship Act which came into force on January 1st, 1947, under the hand of the Secretary of State declares that the qualified immigrant is now a "Canadian citizen and that he is entitled to all rights, powers and privileges and subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities to which a natural-born Canadian citizen is entitled or subject".

How necessary to maintain this affinity of rights and obligations. Not only for the immigrant to our shores but for every citizen worthy of the name, is it essential to weigh the implications of that pregnant phrase, "entitled to all rights, powers and privileges, and subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities . . ." We belong to an age which has won many rights and privileges. Such victories must be a reason for gratitude to all right-thinking people. No one should want a return of the servitudes of the past. Yet it is hard to see how such victories can long be maintained unless with the enjoyment of the rights won, there goes the recognition of the corresponding obligations which those rights presuppose. Irresponsibility towards obligations and duties eventually causes a rift in any institution.

This is readily seen today in the institution of marriage. The mounting divorce rate is traceable not simply to greater ease in "dissolving" the "life-long union" but to a prior disposition which refuses to recognize any inherent duties in the marriage contract but only rights and privileges. When inevitable tensions remove the Hollywood romanticism from marriage, then the way of escape appears to many to be separation rather than an attempt by the parties to resolve their tensions in performing the mutual obligations they owe to each other. No institution can long survive such irresponsibility. This irresponsibility towards duties indicates an immaturity excusable in small children but regrettable in adults.

Growing Towards Maturity

It is in the training of children towards maturity that we can see the path that must be trod if a healthier concept of citizenship is to be achieved in our democracies. A child naturally accepts what is given to him without much thought as to the cost to his parents. But the wise parent begins early to "Teach the value of money".



Some of the new Canadians who have settled along the Richelieu River valley.
Fordyce W.I.

Not only is spending money given, but certain duties are required about the home. Children are taught how to use their money wisely and gradually also, to see that everyone must contribute to the work, if not the upkeep of the family.

True citizenship requires such a concept of sharing in the obligations which membership in the state implies. Community organizations which exist not simply for social purposes but to render service help in creating such a disposition to recognize obligations. In fact, the right to belong to voluntary groups, whose purpose is primarily that of service, is at once a privilege and a necessity in a democracy. Democracy is preserved and extended by such voluntary associations. Let us freely accept the obligations of citizenships while we rejoice in being entitled to its rights.

(Continued from page 20)

and spoke briefly. Reminding the delegates of their responsibilities as they returned to their homes she said "It is within our power to instill into the mind and hearts of our children, tolerance and respect for other peoples of the world".

Called upon to close the conference, the retiring president, Mrs. Sayre, asked that everyone have patience and courage to transform into action the ideas gained at the conference. "You will constantly have to check your worth by your growth", she cautioned, "as we move steadily on towards the goal of improving the lot of country women". And it was on this note of dedication, quoted by Mrs. Sayre in dismissing the delegates that all went forth: "So, I would have fainted utterly if I had not believed I would see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living".



THE MACDONALD LASSIE